

25 Demonstrate Outside

3 More Go on Trial in Prague For 'Subverting the Republic'

By James Feron

PRAGUE, July 31 (AP).—Milan Huebl, former head of the Czechoslovak Communist party's political college, went on trial today with two other defendants for "subverting the republic" by distributing anti-government pamphlets.

About 25 former supporters of Alexander Dubcek, the Communist leader ousted in 1969 for his radical reforms, cheered the defendants in the corridor as they were led into the trial chamber in Prague City Court.

A few minutes earlier the group had scuffled briefly with police, who forced them down the long passageway and away from the courtroom entrance. The trials are open, but the spectators are carefully screened.

The would-be spectators, some of them former high officials of the Dubcek regime, argued that the trial was being conducted in virtual secrecy and that barring them violated their constitutional rights.

"Don't discuss rights with me," a policeman said.

"That's what you'd like in this

country," one of the men in the group shouted back, "that nothing could be discussed."

Seven Trials

It was the sharpest expression of dissent since the seven trials began a few weeks ago in Prague and Brno. So far in the trials, which are expected to continue for two more weeks, 23 persons have been sentenced to prison terms of up to six years for subversion and incitement, mostly in connection with pamphleteering last year.

Mr. Huebl's co-defendants are Karel Kyncl, a former radio commentator who broadcast from the United States in the pre-Dubcek period, and Karel Bartosek, a historian who helped prepare the program for the clandestine 14th party congress that condemned the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968.

It was the entry of the Warsaw Pact forces in response to an alleged appeal for help against a threatened "counterrevolution" that eventually led to Mr. Dubcek's downfall and relegation to obscurity. He was replaced in 1969 by Gustav Husak.

Seeking 'Normalization'

Mr. Husak, in seeking "normalization," has insisted that there would be no political trials but that those who continued to work actively against his leadership, as the 28 are said to have done, would be punished.

The defendants are being charged under the Penal Code's Paragraph 98, dealing with subversion. Sources outside the courtroom said that Mr. Huebl, who is the highest party official to stand trial so far, might be charged under sections of the Penal Code calling for prison terms up to 10 years.

He had previously been named in indictments charging earlier defendants with having edited, with others, the "Chronicle of Current Events," a short-lived underground publication that contained articles, reprinted from Western publications, dealing with Czechoslovakia.

Election Pamphlets

The pamphlets, on the other hand, were distributed before last November's general election. They urged voters to cross off names or abstain from voting. An estimated 72,000 pamphlets were said to have been circulated at the time.

Among those who attempted to witness the trial were Pavel Kohout, a prominent author, poet and playwright whose works have been published in the West, and Lubos Kohout, a former professor at the University of Prague. The names of the two men, who are not related, were recorded by the police, apparently for having been the most outspoken.

Reuters reported police later arrested Lubos Kohout. It noted that he had previously lost his posts as a lecturer in history at the university and as a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Prague City Committee and now has a manual job at a print shop.

Also present was Bohumil Simon, former secretary of the Prague City Committee and a close associate of Mr. Dubcek, and T. J. Duda, a Czechoslovak former deputy foreign minister and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women.

Jan Sling Jr., son of a Communist party official who was executed in the 1950s with 12 others in a famous political trial, also was present, along with the wives of men who have already been sentenced or who are awaiting trial. There have been no acquittals.

Group Outside

The group in the corridor also included former journalists, a leading nuclear theoretician, students, some Western newsmen and a scattering of men assumed to be secret police.

Many in the group were Communists, and a few had spent some time in custody during the police roundups of last fall and spring when 300 to 400 suspects were questioned about the pamphleteering.

Cetka, the government press agency, later announced the opening of the trial in a brief item titled "Subversion." It read:

"The trial began today of Milan Huebl and company. The prosecutor charges them with the crime of subverting the republic according to Paragraph 98 of the Penal Code because from the spring of 1971 to the beginning of 1972, in an attempt to contribute to the weakening of the Socialist state system, they prepared illegal pamphlets which they disseminated in Czechoslovakia and also sent abroad."



Associated Press

AT EASE—After an all-night operation in a Catholic area of Belfast yesterday, tired British soldiers catch a few moments of sleep on cold concrete steps in a Belfast park waiting for beds to be set up.

Army Smashes Barricades In Belfast and Londonderry

(Continued from Page 1)

In Belfast, Londonderry and other communities "avoided an open confrontation with the massive British military forces that occupied the nationalist areas of these towns early today," United Press International reported. "This decision," he said, "was taken to avoid the very heavy civilian casualties that would have occurred if open resistance had been employed. Our struggle will go on in accordance with the principles of guerrilla warfare."

He also denied the Provisional IRA had any connection with the bombings in Clontarf.

The three-hour army assault, code-named Operation Motorman, began at 4 a.m. and used the bulk of the 21,000 troops deployed in this British province. What occurred the tactical decision to smash the barricades was "Bloody Friday," the IRA's bombing attack July 21 in downtown Belfast, which left nine dead and 130 injured.

Before "Bloody Friday," Mr. Whitelaw and his associates had held secret talks with the militant IRA.

No Progress

In Dock Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

going earlier to lower-paid truck drivers. The dockers said assurances that they would be given preference for these jobs were not good enough.

Port jobs have dwindled with modernization and the switch to container shipping. There are only 14,000 dockers in London, compared with 24,000 in 1962.

Lord Aldington, chairman of the London Port Authority, who heads the management team on the joint committee, maintains that the recommendations already rejected by the dockers give them what they want. His view is that if the dockers strike the recommendations, they will see that their job-security needs have been taken care of.

Some labor representatives on the joint committee agree. But they say it would take more than a week to carry out all the recommendations necessary, meaning that a vote to end the strike could come only next week at the earliest.

Government ministers will take part tomorrow in separate talks aimed at easing the way for an earlier settlement of the dispute.

There was one encouraging sign today. The Industrial Relations Court lifted its ban on picketing by dockers at the inland container depots. The court said a recent ruling by the nation's highest tribunal, the House of Lords, allowed the ban to be lifted.

It was this ban that led to the arrest of five London dockers for illegal picketing 10 days ago. Their arrest touched off a wildcat walkout by dockers and a threat of a general strike by other unions. The unions demanded the release of the dockers and the suspension of the new strike-control laws that created the industrial court. The men were released, and the unions called off the general strike.

Belgians Answer Call

ANTWERP, Belgium, July 31 (AP).—Belgian unions today fulfilled a request by the British Transport and General Workers Union, and asked their members in the ports of Antwerp, Ghent and Zeebrugge to stop loading and unloading goods rerouted from British ports.

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine - Paris

at the Grocery

FRITOS CORN CHIPS

at the Boutique

Only the best performs at this best discounts

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES

BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

Tel. 01 23 00 35

But Not as Mao Hint

Yeh Chien-ying Is Expected To Succeed 'Traitor' Lin Piao

By James Pringle

PEKING, July 31 (Reuters).—Former Marshal Yeh Chien-ying—tipped as China's new defense minister—told the country's leaders at a banquet tonight that the schemes of traitors had been shattered.

The veteran revolutionary said the People's Liberation Army (PLA) had "shattered the criminal schemes of the traitors, enemy agents and careerists who wormed their way into the party to usurp the party leadership, seize power and restore capitalism."

In all but name, the 71-year-old Yeh attacked the former defense minister, Lin Piao. On Friday the Chinese confirmed that Lin Piao was killed in a plane crash while fleeing the country last September after trying to overthrow Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

At tonight's banquet in the Great Hall of the People, almost the nation's entire leadership—except Chairman Mao—was present. The official occasion was the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

The genial-looking, bespectacled Mr. Yeh, who wore his army uniform tonight for only the second time in several years, is expected by many here to be appointed defense minister shortly. But he is not expected to be named as heir apparent to Chairman Mao, as Lin Piao was.

Today's traditional Army Day editorial in the Communist party journal, The People's Daily, declared that any careerist or conspirator who wanted to undermine the army was just daydreaming. "The army will be shaken but the PLA never."

The editorial returned to the theme hammered home throughout China in recent months when it said that the army was a genuine people's army "under the absolute leadership of the party."

It said a mass campaign for military training in China was gaining momentum. "Our troops have been strengthened both morally and politically," it added.

Tonight's banquet assembly was

the biggest array of China's leadership since the eve of last year's Army Day.

Last year, Chief of Staff Huang Yung-sheng made a speech commemorating the PLA's founding. Mr. Huang disappeared at the same time as Lin Piao.

Mr. Yeh, a marshal before China abolished army ranks, and currently vice-chairman of the Central Committee's military commission, said he was speaking on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Yeh Chien-ying

Mrs. Gandhi and Nationalists

Clash Over Pakistan Accord

NEW DELHI, July 31 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today angrily attacked opponents of India's peace treaty with Pakistan as her government pushed through a motion praising the accord over shouts of "treason" from rightist members.

"I am not concerned whether we can trust Pakistani President (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto) or not," Mrs. Gandhi said. "But I am concerned whether we can trust ourselves or not."

"This country has a population of 60 crores (600 million). Are we going to listen to these crores of people or the whining minority?"

The debate was a raucous ending to the first sitting of the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha, Parliament's lower house.

Mrs. Gandhi said the noisy demonstration with which opponents of the accord tried to shout down consideration of it was "not a compliment to Indian democracy and Indian unity."

[An estimated 100,000 people marched through New Delhi streets today in protest against the Indo-Pakistani peace agreements, Reuters reported.]

Protest Over Prices

Earlier all opposition parties except the Communists and a few independents had left the chamber for an hour after speaker G. S. Dhillon refused to allow a censure motion against the government over high prices.

As Foreign Minister Swaran Singh stood to read a prepared statement about the Simla accord with Pakistan, opposition members led by A. B. Vajpayee, leader of the Hindu-nationalist party, Jana Sangh, objected noisily.

"Unless he apologizes to the House, we will not allow the proceedings to continue," Mr. Vajpayee shouted. He was joined by opposition members on the right and the left, and Mr. Singh sat down.

Mr. Vajpayee and most of the

A Fatigued Arafat

Is Given Bed Rest

CAIRO, July 31 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is suffering from exhaustion and has been confined to bed for rest in Alexandria, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

The newspaper said President Anwar Sadat has sent doctors to attend Mr. Arafat. Al-Ahram said Mr. Arafat, who arrived Friday after a nine-day visit to the Soviet Union, conferred for two hours with Mr. Sadat Saturday night.

gleton withdrew from the ticket and campaign on behalf of Sen. McGovern, and the new vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Reuss refused to comment on his conversation with Sen. Eagleton today, however.

At the funeral in Louisiana, Sen. McGovern spent most of his time in the company of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, who had been offered the vice-presidential nomination and had declined it. Sen. Kennedy had been consulted by Sen. McGovern before Sen. Eagleton was chosen as the nominee, and the speculation was that Sen. McGovern today was again seeking Sen. Kennedy's advice, rather than his commitment to become a candidate.

Should Sen. Eagleton refuse to withdraw his candidacy there is no way that he could be compelled, under the Democratic party's rules, to do so. But his associates said that they doubted whether he would want to continue if Sen. McGovern made it explicit that he would prefer a replacement.

In his office this afternoon, Sen. Eagleton showed newsmen a copy of a book titled "Not Exactly a Crime," about the vice-presidency.

"Needless to say, I won't need this much longer," he said, holding up the book. Then he paused and said, "or maybe I will."

Despite his apparent and accustomed buoyancy, members of Sen. Eagleton's staff were less charitable toward Sen. McGovern. One aide said that Sen. McGovern appeared to have pulled the rug out from under Sen. Eagleton just when the tide of public opinion was turning his way.

"I don't really know whether I want to see him in the White House now or not," another Eagleton aide said of Sen. McGovern.

Eagleton, McGovern Meet To Decide on Fate Today

(Continued from Page 1)

new former psychiatric-patient nigger."

But the chairman of the Democratic party in Missouri, Ellison L. Houtchens, sent a telegram to Sen. McGovern warning that the replacement of Sen. Eagleton could "backfire by causing a national public reaction against the Democratic party."

Mr. Houtchens said in the telegram that "Tom Eagleton has proven himself under fire, and I urge you to do the same."

Other professional politicians who telephoned Sen. Eagleton to offer support included Peter J. Camiel, the Democratic leader in Philadelphia; Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, who is a candidate for the Senate in Illinois; and Michael V. DiSalle, a former governor of Ohio.

The visit to Sen. Eagleton's office early this morning by Sen. Nelson, close friend of both Sen. McGovern and his running mate, appeared to be more significant than the telephone conversations.

Sen. Nelson followed the visit to the office with a series of telephone conversations with both Democratic nominees and was reported to be seeking to arrange an accommodation before tonight's meeting began.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, another ally of Sen. McGovern, paid a separate visit to Sen. Eagleton. Rep. Reuss had told friends yesterday that he would recommend that Sen. Es-

gleton withdraw from the ticket and campaign on behalf of Sen. McGovern, and the new vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Reuss refused to comment on his conversation with Sen. Eagleton today, however.

At the funeral in Louisiana, Sen. McGovern spent most of his time in the company of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, who had been offered the vice-presidential nomination and had declined it. Sen. Kennedy had been consulted by Sen. McGovern before Sen. Eagleton was chosen as the nominee, and the speculation was that Sen. McGovern today was again seeking Sen. Kennedy's advice, rather than his commitment to become a candidate.

Should Sen. Eagleton refuse to withdraw his candidacy there is no way that he could be compelled, under the Democratic party's rules, to do so. But his associates said that they doubted whether he would want to continue if Sen. McGovern made it explicit that he would prefer a replacement.

In his office this afternoon, Sen. Eagleton showed newsmen a copy of a book titled "Not Exactly a Crime," about the vice-presidency.

"Needless to say, I won't need this much longer," he said, holding up the book. Then he paused and said, "or maybe I will."

Despite his apparent and accustomed buoyancy, members of Sen. Eagleton's staff were less charitable toward Sen. McGovern. One aide said that Sen. McGovern appeared to have pulled the rug out from under Sen. Eagleton just when the tide of public opinion was turning his way.

"I don't really know whether I want to see him in the White House now or not," another Eagleton aide said of Sen. McGovern.



Yeh Chien-ying

Mrs. Gandhi and Nationalists

Clash Over Pakistan Accord

NEW DELHI, July 31 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today angrily attacked opponents of India's peace treaty with Pakistan as her government pushed through a motion praising the accord over shouts of "treason" from rightist members.

"I am not concerned whether we can trust Pakistani President (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto) or not," Mrs. Gandhi said. "But I am concerned whether we can trust ourselves or not."

"This country has a population of 60 crores (600 million). Are we going to listen to these crores of people or the whining minority?"

The debate was a raucous ending to the first sitting of the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha, Parliament's lower house.

Mrs. Gandhi said the noisy demonstration with which opponents of the accord tried to shout down consideration of it was "not a compliment to Indian democracy and Indian unity."

[An estimated 100,000 people marched through New Delhi streets today in protest against the Indo-Pakistani peace agreements, Reuters reported.]

Protest Over Prices

Earlier all opposition parties except the Communists and a few independents had left the chamber for an hour after speaker G. S. Dhillon refused to allow a censure motion against the government over high prices.

As Foreign Minister Swaran Singh stood to read a prepared statement about the Simla accord with Pakistan, opposition members led by A. B. Vajpayee, leader of the Hindu-nationalist party, Jana Sangh, objected noisily.

"Unless he apologizes to the House, we will not allow the proceedings to continue," Mr. Vajpayee shouted. He was joined by opposition members on the right and the left, and Mr. Singh sat down.

Mr. Vajpayee and most of the

A Fatigued Arafat

Is Given Bed Rest

CAIRO, July 31 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is suffering from exhaustion and has been confined to bed for rest in Alexandria, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

The newspaper said President Anwar Sadat has sent doctors to attend Mr. Arafat. Al-Ahram said Mr. Arafat, who arrived Friday after a nine-day visit to the Soviet Union, conferred for two hours with Mr. Sadat Saturday night.

gleton withdrew from the ticket and campaign on behalf of Sen. McGovern, and the new vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Reuss refused to comment on his conversation with Sen. Eagleton today, however.

At the funeral in Louisiana, Sen. McGovern spent most of his time in the company of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, who had been offered the vice-presidential nomination and had declined it. Sen. Kennedy had been consulted by Sen. McGovern before Sen. Eagleton was chosen as the nominee, and the speculation was that Sen. McGovern today was again seeking Sen. Kennedy's advice, rather than his commitment to become a candidate.

Should Sen. Eagleton refuse to withdraw his candidacy there is no way that he could be compelled, under the Democratic party's rules, to do so. But his associates said that they doubted whether he would want to continue if Sen. McGovern made it explicit that he would prefer a replacement.

In his office this afternoon, Sen. Eagleton showed newsmen a copy of a book titled "Not Exactly a Crime," about the vice-presidency.

"Needless to say, I won't need this much longer," he said, holding up the book. Then he paused and said, "or maybe I will."

Despite his apparent and accustomed buoyancy, members of Sen. Eagleton's staff were less charitable toward Sen. McGovern. One aide said that Sen. McGovern appeared to have pulled the rug out from under Sen. Eagleton just when the tide of public opinion was turning his way.

"I don't really know whether I want to see him in the White House now or not," another Eagleton aide said of Sen. McGovern.

gleton withdrew from the ticket and campaign on behalf of Sen. McGovern, and the new vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Reuss refused to comment on his conversation with Sen. Eagleton today, however.

At the funeral in Louisiana, Sen. McGovern spent most of his time in the company of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, who had been offered the vice-presidential nomination and had declined it. Sen. Kennedy had been consulted by Sen. McGovern before Sen. Eagleton was chosen as the nominee, and the speculation was that Sen. McGovern today was again seeking Sen. Kennedy's advice, rather than his commitment to become a candidate.

Should Sen. Eagleton refuse to withdraw his candidacy there is no way that he could be compelled, under the Democratic party's rules, to do so. But his associates said that they doubted whether he would want to continue if Sen. McGovern made it explicit that he would prefer a replacement.

In his office this afternoon, Sen. Eagleton showed newsmen a copy of a book titled "Not Exactly a Crime," about the vice-presidency.

"Needless to say, I won't need this much longer," he said, holding up the book. Then he paused and said, "or maybe I will."

Despite his apparent and accustomed buoyancy, members of Sen. Eagleton's staff were less charitable toward Sen. McGovern. One aide said that Sen. McGovern appeared to have pulled the rug out from under Sen. Eagleton just when the tide of public opinion was turning his way.

"I don't really know whether I want to see him in the White House now or not," another Eagleton aide said of Sen. McGovern.

gleton withdrew from the ticket and campaign on behalf of Sen. McGovern, and the new vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Reuss refused to comment on his conversation with Sen. Eagleton today, however.

At the funeral in Louisiana, Sen. McGovern spent most of his time in the company of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, who had been offered the vice-presidential nomination and had declined it. Sen. Kennedy had been consulted by Sen. McGovern before Sen. Eagleton was chosen as the nominee, and the speculation was that Sen. McGovern today was again seeking Sen. Kennedy's advice, rather than his commitment to become a candidate.

Should Sen. Eagleton refuse to withdraw his candidacy there is no way that he could be compelled, under the Democratic party's rules, to do so. But his associates said that they doubted whether he would want to continue if Sen. McGovern made it explicit that he would prefer a replacement.

In his office this afternoon, Sen. Eagleton showed newsmen a copy of a book titled "Not Exactly a Crime," about the vice-presidency.

"Needless to say, I won't need this much longer," he said, holding up the book. Then he paused and said, "or maybe I will."

Bonn-Pek Ties Possible German S

Schroeder Report After China Vis

BONN, July 31 (AP).—Gerhard Schröder, the Foreign Affairs Minister, said nothing stands in the way of Bonn's establishing relations with China within months.

Mr. Schröder, a former minister, returned today from a 14-day visit to China, where he met with Premier Zhou Enlai.

"Both sides came to a conclusion that there are no obstacles to establishing relations soon," Mr. Schröder said at a press conference.

This view had been long and signed by him. He is the first German politician to visit China since the end of World War II. His visit is the resumption of ties broken off in 1949.

From Bonn, Mr. Schröder said he had ignored earlier statements that Bonn was to establish links with China. The fact that Mr. Schröder is invited to China was his policy of reconciliation with the Soviet-led East European bloc, AP said.

Mr. Schröder said East German press, his mission was "to and could turn out to be productive."

China accepts the power agreement regarding the border between West Berlin and East Berlin, held West Berlin, answer to questions.

Urging a normalization of relations before West German election, Schröder pointed out that West G. China's second-big partner, it is the only major European power to have no formal links with Bonn-Peking ties become an issue in the election.

Reports to Set

Mr. Schröder, who is chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, said he will return to report to vacation minister Walter Scheel.

There were no such, however, that his visit has stimulated the Bonn government to speed up ties with China.

Mr. Schröder said on last night, after Schröder, that his visit had not produced a specific result. The press with China must be examined before a minister travels to the East.

Red Leaders

Of Eight Nations Meet in Crisis

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP).—Communist leaders of nations met today in Moscow and discussed "pressing international issues," Tass said.

The leaders, all of whom were vacationing in the Sea of Marmara, met in a villa near the city of Buzuluk, near the Turkish coast.

Participants included Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar, East German leader Erich Honecker, Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito, Polish leader Leonid Brezhnev, the Czechoslovak leader

Mr. Europe

Before the Second World War, he was the very young prime minister of Belgium; he lived out many storms to endure into the present like some survivor of heroic times. Paul-Henri Spaak has a prominent place in Belgian political history, but for the world he was "Mr. Europe," a massive figure in the formation of so many of the institutions which characterize the continent today.

Certainly Mr. Spaak was not the only shaper of modern Europe. Rather he was one of a distinguished company—Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman of France, Alcide de Gasperi of Italy, Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan of Britain among many others—who recognized that in the wreckage of a continent, torn by its own dissensions, must be born a new spirit and new ways of thought and action. And (let it not be forgotten) with the moral and material aid of the United States, the Europe of the Common Market and of NATO came into being.

But if Spaak, once a Belgian neutralist, was by no means alone, or even foremost in initiating the work, the posts he held, no less than the inspiration and hard work he supplied, were immensely significant in recasting a continent. He presided over the United Nations General Assembly in 1946; he was president as well of the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe in 1949, and in 1957 he took office as secretary-gen-

eral of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He played leading roles in Benelux, the first core of the Common Market, and especially in defining the form of the market itself. It was an impressive feat by a man who had no great national power behind him, but a consuming desire to end the wasting rivalries that made a mockery of Europe's pre-eminence in the world.

And he wrought well. Today, one concentrates on the difficulties of such institutions as the European Economic Community and the weakening of NATO, without considering that these are, after all, facts—facts that may yet make the withered hopes of the Council of Europe flourish again into political reality. The nations of Western Europe are at peace with one another, and fundamentally prosperous, whatever internal troubles may plague them, and that peace, based on a strong West, is extending across the Elbe to embrace the East.

Who, in the 1940s, could have imagined states, then tearing at one another's throats, would be cooperating as closely as France and Germany do today? Who could have guessed, in the 1950s, that East and West Germany would be negotiating, that there would be as little tension along a dilapidated Iron Curtain, as now? The death of Paul-Henri Spaak can be a reminder of how this was achieved, and of the many, now dead or half-forgotten, who achieved it. Let "Mr. Europe" be honored as the symbol of a great cause.

Inconsistencies on Vietnam

Mr. Nixon's complaint that "well-intentioned and naive" people like Kurt Waldheim have been "taken in" by enemy propaganda about bombing North Vietnamese dikes ignores two crucial facts. First, there would be no propaganda if there were no bombing. Second, the President himself is the real author of the "propaganda," for the reason that three months ago, as part of a deliberate campaign to intimidate Hanoi and bring it to negotiate on his terms, he began to hint carefully that under certain conditions the dikes could be bombed. Last Thursday he said that on April 30 at the Connally ranch he had declared he would not bomb the dikes. In fact, his remarks of April 30 were by no means so categorical. He said then:

"...we will continue to make strikes on military targets throughout North Vietnam. Now, the problem that is raised with regards to dams or dikes is that, while it is a strategic target and indirectly a military target, it would result in an enormous number of civilian casualties. That is something that we need to avoid. It is also something we believe is not needed. ...we are prepared to use our military and naval strength against military targets throughout North Vietnam, and we believe that the North Vietnamese are taking a very great risk if they continue their offensive in the South. ...I will just leave it there, and they can make their own choice."

When Mr. Nixon thought it might serve his own purpose, he dangled ambiguities about bombing dikes. Only now, when three additional months of fierce bombing evidently have not produced a negotiating breakthrough and when eyewitnesses have reported some dike damage (however unintentional) and when a world outcry has broken out, does the administration offer a belated report on 12 instances of "minor" bomb damage to the dikes—while the President perceives "enemy-inspired propaganda."

As for his complaint of a "double standard" leveled against critics of his policy who don't also criticize enemy attacks on South Vietnamese civilian installations, it is almost

embarrassing to have to explain that the violence committed by parties in what is essentially a civil war—however deplorable—is of a very different political and moral order from violence committed by a foreign country intervening in that conflict to uncertain purpose and equally uncertain effect. It seems almost superfluous to add that the standard of American conduct in war really ought not to be fixed, or justified, in terms of the conduct of the North Vietnamese.

Mr. Nixon's reminder that the country has only one President at a time—intended to put down congressmen who doubt he can soon end the American part in the war—is no less off the mark. It was, after all, Richard Nixon who declared on March 10, 1971: "Those who think Vietnam is going to be a good political issue next year are making a grave miscalculation. Now I am applying our policy there not for political reasons, but for reasons of national security. Nevertheless, those who are counting on Vietnam as a political issue in this country next year are going to have the rug jerked from under them."

The President was saying then, as we read him, that he would end the war by election day. If that was a pledge to the American electorate (and a warning to his domestic political opposition), then it was also a notice to Hanoi that he had to have a settlement to run successfully for re-election.

Mr. Nixon protests now that war critics in Congress are undercutting his negotiating position with anti-war speeches and votes. But to the extent that he meant what he said earlier, he was undercutting his own negotiating position—by imposing on his own diplomacy a deadline for American disengagement more rigorous than any that might have been imposed by the various measures that have been debated in Congress. He is in the insupportable position of claiming that it is acceptable for American diplomacy to be circumscribed by his own definition of his political requirements but not by the political requirements of his opposition and not by the widespread and growing popular sentiment for an early end to our involvement in Vietnam on almost any terms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Dark Forces in Britain

Britain's Prime Minister Heath, a rationalist, is engaged in a struggle with dark, anarchic forces over issues important not only for the welfare of the British people but for Europe and the rest of the world as well. The common law and its validity constitute a pillar of liberal Western civilization. In the 19th century the British trade unions fought for the rights of an exploited lower class. Today they rampage like medieval

feudal barons. And the Irish extremists of both camps are like highwaymen, blackmailing the general public by violently taking the law into their own hands. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the Industrial Relations Act must be maintained, not only with words but in practice—and in Ulster the alternative to the course being pursued by Heath and Whitelaw would be civil war.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 1, 1897

NEW YORK—The Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, reviewed and inspected the New York and Brooklyn naval battalions yesterday. In an address on the occasion he said: "The number of ships available for duty must be doubled, tripled, before a half is called. We want more ships, more officers and more men to man them. Battleships, armored cruisers and vessels of the torpedo class are the types of vessels most needed."

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1922

NEW YORK—In the Davis Cup trials here today, Big Bill Tilden and his partner, the youthful marvel Vincent Richards, received a severe and most unexpected setback at the hands of Morris Williams and Watson Washburn. The latter pair defeated the champion and his partner in three straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, while a large gallery looked on in silent amazement. Tilden was off form and his playing was inferior to the other three.



The New 1972 Agnew

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON.—The government official's right and power to administer his office is and should be subject to the responsible surveillance of an independent press. The speaker declared. "Far from being threatened, the public interest is enhanced by such responsible journalism."

The words are familiar to anyone who ever has attended a gathering of editors, but the members of the National Newspaper Association were accustomed to hearing other words from the man who spoke them. The speaker was Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the same man who precisely 26 months to the day earlier had described the nation's "liberal news media" as "those really illiberal, self-appointed guardians of our destiny who would like to run the country without ever submitting to the elective process as we in public office must do."

There are real evidences these days of "a new Agnew," or perhaps of "another Agnew." While the attention of the press has been focused on the trials and tribulations of Sen. Thomas Eagleton, the Vice-President has succeeded in mollifying many of the critics within his own party who had not wished him to have a second term. These critics generally accepted Agnew's ability and his dedication but they were afraid that fondness for negative rhetoric would obscure the presidential theme of positive accomplishment.

When the Republican re-election

campaign was first conceived, it was widely assumed that Agnew would perform the familiar "attack role" usually reserved for vice-presidents. But Mr. Nixon himself, speaking to his cabinet and his staff before the Eagleton disclosures, made it clear that he wanted a positive campaign, not one that divides into high and low roads at all.

Focus on Policies

"The campaign will deal with policies, not personalities," says campaign chief Clark MacGregor, adding that Agnew's role will be a positive one that stresses such issues as economic progress and revenue sharing.

This is welcome news to Republican organizers, most of whom value Agnew as a campaigner. "He is a good soldier who will speak to 10 people in the rain in the middle of the night if you need him," one Western GOP field organizer said last week. "He also raises money."

A few Republican professionals think that a tamer, plainer Agnew won't be as exciting a speaker as the old Agnew. This is unlikely. "Agnew can back off several degrees and speak pointedly about policies instead of personalities and he'll still be a hit," says the organizer who likes the "good soldier" side of the Vice-President. "He communicates emotionally, and he'll still communicate."

This organizer's insight into the value of Agnew on the ticket is matched by a Washington-based

Republican official who believes that Mr. Nixon would have replaced the Vice-President only if Agnew had volunteered to be replaced.

"Nixon is a chess player," he says, using the metaphor of the game whose popularity may yet replace Chinese cooking. "He doesn't like to sacrifice a pawn if he doesn't have to. He's worried about the 200,000 Ashbrook votes, he's worried about the 25,000 right-wing votes in Allegheny County in Pennsylvania, he's worried about the South. He wants to win with 100 percent of the vote."

So we are left with an Agnew who apparently intends soberly and skillfully to discuss, as he did before the Newspaper Association, the necessity of both editors and government officials forgoing "harangue and cliché in favor of discussion based on reason and public interest." It is a pose, Agnew's critics will say, and we will be left with the same Agnew after the election.

This view ignores the persistent reality of Mr. Nixon's own presidency, the same reality that faces any representative of a minority party who wants to govern and to be remembered as a good President. If Agnew joins Mr. Nixon on the "high road" in the election, he is going to enhance his own reputation and his own chances for the presidency next time. If the high road works in the election campaign, Agnew may well stay there. For it is also the road to the presidency.

Ellsberg in the Dock

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LOS ANGELES.—Daniel Ellsberg is leading a very public life during his trial for divulging government secrets. It is, to say the least, unusual to give press conferences, and appear on television, while a jury weighs evidence of your alleged misdeeds. Dan Ellsberg's team knows what it's up to. It seeks every kind of publicity for its principal. The concern here is less for law—though they appear to be having quite a legal frolic—than for ideology. Like the Chicago Seven, the point they want to make is extra-legal. Dan Ellsberg is concerned to publicize his case against the United States government and the Vietnam war, and he assumes that the lawyers will take care of the matter of keeping him out of jail.

On the face of it, it looks to be a dangerous assignment. Daniel Ellsberg, defendant, has been indicted on 15 counts for stealing and misappropriating government property, improperly receiving and communicating documents relating to the national defense, and conspiring to defraud the United States by obstructing its control over classified documents. If he were found guilty on all counts, he could be sent up for 115 years. Nobody expects him to go to jail for 115 years. Not many people expect him to go to jail at all.

The Big Count

The government has not chosen to go after Ellsberg on the Big Count—the Espionage Act that forbids the disclosure of a government secret "with intent or reason to believe that it is to be

used to the injury of the United States or the advantage of a foreign nation." In this connection, it is instructive to recall the motives of Daniel Ellsberg for releasing the documents. Every one knows that he became an anti-war evangelist. But last March Ellsberg reminded before an audience most specifically. He said that he remembered the exact moment when he decided to release the secret papers. It was after a Yale-Harvard football game in the fall of 1970, and the report reached him that President Nixon was determined to renew the bombing of Hanoi, and that he was even contemplating an invasion of North Vietnam.

Now if one agrees that an invasion of North Vietnam is a disadvantage to North Vietnam, and that Ellsberg intended, by releasing the documents, to diminish the chances of such an invasion, then it follows that Ellsberg's intent was that the information he released should be used to the advantage of a foreign nation.

New Breed

Sure, he also believed that it was to the advantage of the United States to desist from further military action in South Vietnam, even as Klaus Fuchs thought it to the ultimate advantage of Great Britain to give away our atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. But the people who designed the Espionage Act were not universalists in that sense. What they meant to discourage was the kind of thing Benedict Arnold did.

Ellsberg isn't Benedict Arnold. He is rather one of the new breed of international moralists who discern a great abyss between themselves and the rest of the world. The rest of the world, as far as this breed is concerned, consists of moral crises, "fiats" (one of Ellsberg's favorite words). Ellsberg likes to introduce himself before college audiences by saying "I come before you as a war criminal." That sounds awfully humble. But students of rhetoric know the device as self-serving. What he means is: the gang in Washington are war criminals. I was a war criminal because I was one of them—until I saw the light. So that the point he is really stressing is not that he was once a war criminal—a part of his background that no one in the United States is at this point disposed to criticize—but that he no longer is one. The force of the remark is therefore to brand people like John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, McGeorge Bundy, Arthur Schlesinger, Robert McNamara, by dissociation with them, as war criminals. That charge, historically and morally preposterous, is an index of the moral egomania of Daniel Ellsberg concerning whom Murray Kempton, always an opponent of the war, wrote recently that he "always goes too far... too far then, in his moral allegiance to the war, too far now in his moral wrath against its authors."

Meanwhile, there are those who wonder whether the government of war criminals has enough self-confidence actually to enforce its own regulations.

From Russia With Cau

The Graceful E

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO.—Apparently determined to minimize the loss of face it has already suffered and to protect other important Russian interests in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has staged its military retreat from Egypt with a speed and thoroughness that has surprised experienced diplomatic observers here.

"In some ways, the Russian exit has been the most graceful part of their entire military involvement here," one Westerner said wryly.

"There has not been one sign of the Russians attempting to contravene President Sadat's decision to send all Russian military advisers home, he said, 'or of their wanting to get involved in what could be messy negotiations over who and what can stay. Right now it appears that virtually everything is going.'"

The withdrawal has shaken some of the basic assumptions that many Western analysts had held about the Soviet perception of its role in the big-power competition for influence in the volatile Middle East. As the military clasp of the Russian bear seem to retreat at least slightly, new significance is being attached to the political and economic ties it has assiduously developed with Middle Eastern governments over the past decade.

Coupled with Sadat's public criticisms of the Kremlin for its "overly cautious" attitude toward the Middle East weapons balance, the hasty evacuation suggests to some observers here that Moscow was far less comfortable with its heavy military commitment in this region than had been generally imagined.

Nothing to Fear

"The Russians are proving to other Arab countries that there is nothing to fear from the Russian presence," a middle-level Egyptian official told a newspaper. "It can be removed much easier than could the Western colonial presence. The Russians know it is in their long-term interests to go without bitterness, or at least without public bitterness."

Might Soviet military transport planes filled with slightly more than 100 Russian advisers have left Egypt almost daily over the past two weeks, well-informed sources have disclosed. There has also been movement of Soviet personnel from Alexandria, where the Russians have used naval facilities. Analysts now expect a major reduction there as Egyptians take over much of that facility.

The Russians are reportedly also turning over a number of advanced model MIG-21 jets, previously under Russian command, to Egyptians. But the Russian compliance with President Sadat's bold order extends to sophisticated weaponry as well, according to reliable sources.

When their airlift finishes tomorrow the end of next week, the Russian military establishment here will have been swiftly reduced from an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 men to a few thousand instructors.

"The Russians could always bring all of this back quickly if consultations with the Egyptians indicate they should come back," a diplomatic source said. "But you have to wonder how eager they would be to do it after this." Sadat's ouster of the Russians, which diplomatic sources speculate may have gone faster and farther than even the Egyptian president expected when he suggested negotiations, represents a culmination of important political and ideological differences that have surfaced recently between the Russians and Arab countries that had been assumed by many Westerners to be Moscow's firm allies.

Following Sadat's May, 1972, of leading leftist within the Arab Union, the country's official party, diplomats

ed what seemed to be an attempt to directly bypass both the government.

This appeared to be a policy that had failed. In 1965, it had encouraged a Communist party to self and work with Sadat effectively neutralized his tactics with his army. There has been from the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

For the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

For the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

For the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

For the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

For the Egyptian disarray since last to Sadat's ouster of it. "It will still be hard to know if there is an infrastructure left," diplomat. "If these Sadat's decision does have changed what there could be a back."

In the meantime, Russians are keeping selves. However, up have of Sadat's move for interviews with claims here are finally explanations of the urgent business.

Obituaries

Gorbach, 74, Leader Austria From 1961 to 1964

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 31 (Reuters).—Franz Josef Gorbach, 74, who was leader of Austria from 1961 to 1964, died today in a hospital after a long illness.

Gorbach, an as a candidate in the national elections of 1964, was narrowly defeated by the present Socialist Chancellor, Franz Jonas.

Gorbach in 1962, now visits, to ally himself with the Communist Party, but this move could not affect the fact of permanent membership in the European Parliamentary Union.

Hans Cossy, a veteran stage and screen actor, died today following a stroke. A native of Cologne, he studied under Otto Kaiser and performed on stages at Bad Godesberg, Bonn, Wuppertal, Cologne and Munich. He also appeared in a number of television films and movies.

A spokesman for the Munich Residence Theater said Mr. Cossy was in Regensburg on a private visit when death occurred.



UPL
Franz Josef Gorbach, in '61, when he was Austrian Chancellor.

Paul-Henri Spaak, a Father Of Postwar Europe, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Spaak was a lawyer, journalist and poet as well as a statesman and diplomat. He was a master of repartee, with a delightful sense of humor.

In 1938, he became one of the youngest members of the European Council. After resigning over a domestic issue in 1939, he was foreign minister again in the wartime coalition government in exile in Britain and in the first postwar Government of National Unity.

Promoted Benelux

In March, 1946, Mr. Spaak, who played a prominent part in the promotion of Benelux—the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—became premier again but resigned after 10 days when his government failed to win a vote of confidence. He began his third term as premier in 1947 and served until 1950, holding concurrently the portfolio of foreign affairs.

In 1949, he went to the United States, where he was the foreign minister to sign the Atlantic Pact. He again became foreign minister in 1954 and also held the post from 1961 to 1965.

He played a leading role in the negotiations on the Treaty of Rome creating the Common Market in 1957. Agreement between France and its partners might have been impossible without his conciliatory diplomacy.

Mr. Spaak married twice. His first wife, Marguerite, by whom he had three children—a son and two daughters—died in August, 1964. In April, 1965, Mr. Spaak married Simone Deat.

Messages of Sympathy

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, July 31.—Messages of sympathy poured into Brussels today on the death of Mr. Spaak. The Commission of the European Communities, in a communiqué, said, "Europe has lost one of its fathers."

In Strasbourg, the Council of Europe said: "A brilliant eloquence and great political lucidity contributed to place President Spaak among those who built postwar Europe. His memory will remain everlasting. His work is an example and source of inspiration."

Giuseppe Vedovato, president of the Assembly of the Council of Europe, said in Strasbourg: "History will tell that Paul-Henri Spaak was one of the greatest among the great constructors of Europe. In the name of the 17 member countries of the council, I express the deep emotion of those who know that the unification of Europe has suffered a deep loss."

Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general, said in a telegram: "All people who have known this great statesman will faithfully preserve his memory. Paul-Henri Spaak worked throughout his life for the great cause of peace, of respect for the human being, of the creation of Europe and of the defense of the Atlantic area."

Other tributes:

In London, Prime Minister Edward Heath said: "Paul-Henri Spaak gave a lifetime of public service to his own country. In Britain, and throughout Western Europe, he will be remembered above all as one of the principal architects of European recovery after the Second World War and as one of the founding fathers of the movement toward European unity."

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt said in a telegram to the Belgian Socialist party, on behalf of his own Social Democratic party: "We mourn in Paul-Henri Spaak a great politician in the best Socialist tradition."

A spokesman for the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted Mr. Spaak's contribution in the creation of Benelux and the European Common Market and said: "The Dutch government will always be grateful for his initiatives."

In Washington, the State Department said it joined all of Europe "in mourning the death of a great statesman and steadfast friend."

"It is with a profound sense of sadness that we have learned of the death of Paul-Henri Spaak, a towering figure on the European scene during many decades of brilliant public service," department spokesman Charles W. Bray said.

The United Nations Security Council today stood and observed a moment of silent tribute to Mr. Spaak.

More Talks Held By U.S.-Soviet Panel on Trade

MOSCOW, July 31 (Reuters).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson today met with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev at another plenary session of the new U.S.-Soviet Joint Economic Commission.

There was no word on progress in the past week's meetings of the commission, set up during President Nixon's visit here in May.

But Mr. Peterson saw Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev for three hours during a flying visit to the latter's summer home in the Crimea yesterday, and this suggested that agreement on a long-term trade pact might be near, observers said.

According to American sources, the two discussed possibilities of joint economic ventures in Siberia and other long-term trade prospects.

Mr. Peterson is scheduled to leave here tomorrow.

Consumer Group Calls Anti-Bug Products a Peril

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Consumers' Union has warned against using bug-killing floor waxes, shelf papers and vaporizing strips.

The products, some of which are under attack by the federal government as well, were described in the latest issue of Consumer Reports magazine as containing dangerous chemicals which are released for a long time.

"We don't agree," said a spokesman for the maker of the largest-selling product taken on by the independent, nonprofit product-testing organization.

"The chemical used in this pest strip breaks down to a completely innocuous compound almost as soon as it enters the body," said a spokesman for Shell Oil Corp., maker of the Shell No-Pest strip.

All of the pest strips were listed by Consumers' Union as containing an insecticide called dichlorvos.

The government has tried to ban shelf papers containing lindane and chlordane, two persistent insecticides, because of their use in food cupboards. Several firms have delayed the action by appealing to the courts.

Consumer Group Calls Anti-Bug Products a Peril

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Consumers' Union has warned against using bug-killing floor waxes, shelf papers and vaporizing strips.

The products, some of which are under attack by the federal government as well, were described in the latest issue of Consumer Reports magazine as containing dangerous chemicals which are released for a long time.

"We don't agree," said a spokesman for the maker of the largest-selling product taken on by the independent, nonprofit product-testing organization.

"The chemical used in this pest strip breaks down to a completely innocuous compound almost as soon as it enters the body," said a spokesman for Shell Oil Corp., maker of the Shell No-Pest strip.

All of the pest strips were listed by Consumers' Union as containing an insecticide called dichlorvos.

The government has tried to ban shelf papers containing lindane and chlordane, two persistent insecticides, because of their use in food cupboards. Several firms have delayed the action by appealing to the courts.

Olympic Flame Burns Bishop As 'Idolatry'

ATHENS, July 31 (AP).—A conservative Greek Orthodox bishop has condemned as "idolatry" the lighting ceremony of the Olympic Flame that took place Friday.

Augustinos, Metropolitan of Florina, in northern Greece, urged Greek Orthodox bishops and priests to boycott the planned ceremonies when the flame, being carried by runners to Munich, passes through their districts.

In a distributed circular, Augustinos said: "Lighting a flame at an altar of Zeus and addressing prayers to him is unacceptable to Christian belief."

The bishop was referring to the lighting ceremony at Olympia, where Greek actress Maria Menichou lit the Olympic torch after a prayer to Zeus.

Lighting Kills 3 Girls

ACETE, Spain, July 31.—Lightning killed three-year-old girls Saturday in a church steeple where they were refuge from a summer storm, city officials at the village of Albacete de la Santa said today.

Millions Homeless, More Told To Flee Floods in Philippines

MANILA, July 31 (Reuters).—The Philippines Red Cross and armed forces today urged residents of Luzon's flood-ravaged central plains to flee their homes within the next 24 hours because dams and dikes show signs of collapsing.

In the mountain city of Baguio, 125 miles north of Manila, the mayor ordered an evacuation of families in areas threatened by landslides. At least 31 persons have been killed there in slides triggered by two weeks of monsoon rains.

An estimated two million people on the northern island of Luzon are already homeless, and last night President Ferdinand Marcos, after a tour of the stricken areas, ordered officials to carry out evacuations if the floodwaters appeared to be rising.

The provinces of Laguna and Rizal near here continue to be threatened by a spillover from Laguna de Bay, the country's biggest lake in which the waters continued rising. Some 10,000 families have abandoned their homes in the area.

Press reports say that five lake-side villages are under at least 10 feet of water and that the lake, 35 miles southeast of Manila, has spilled as far as three miles over the shoreline in places.

In Manila, which has been isolated from outlying cities by heavy flooding, a mass immunization drive was under way today to prevent disease. Health Department spokesmen said.

As reports of floods reached Manila, appeals for more relief goods were channeled to the National Red Cross and other government relief agencies.

The Weather Bureau in Manila today reported that more rain was expected tonight and warned ships of rough waters around northern coasts.

Police sources said military authorities have pulled out an undisclosed number of troops from anti-guerrilla operations in the northern Philippines and redeployed them on flood-relief work.

Radio reports here indicated that up to 50,000 people in the central plains north of Manila are facing starvation because of the difficulty of getting supplies to them.

Floods in India

NEW DELHI, July 31 (Reuters).—Destructive floods in four eastern states of India have taken at least 92 lives in the last four days, according to latest reports.

Up to three million people are reported to have been affected in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

Thousands of cattle have perished as the 500-mile Brahmaputra Valley in Assam was engulfed following heavy rains.

Communications between Assam and the rest of the country are virtually cut off. Troops in helicopters and assault craft are mounding a rescue operation for thousands of stranded villagers.

At least 28 persons are feared to have drowned when their boat capsized in the flooded Mahananda River last Friday near Kishanganj, in Bihar, officials reported today.

Other parts of India remain in the grip of a severe drought, which is causing grave concern for the summer grain crop.

Monsoon in Bangladesh

DACCA, July 31 (Reuters).—Some 800,000 people are marooned in the Rangpur district of northern Bangladesh following heavy monsoon rains, official sources said here today.

Continuous rain in the last three days and onrushing waters from upper Assam, in neighboring India, have flooded about 2,000 square miles, they said.

Relief organizations in Dacca are planning an airdrop of supplies in affected areas.

Vatican Bells (Luckily) False

VATICAN CITY, July 31 (UPI).—All 100 bells shrilled across Vatican City today and a cry of "Bank robbers" went up as guards slammed shut the great bronze doors of the 169-acre city-state.

Fifteen minutes later the doors swung open, and guards took away barricades from the many entrances to St. Peter's Basilica.

The robbery scare was caused by a short circuit in the alarm system at the Vatican Bank, known as the Institute for Religious Works. Pope Paul VI was not at the Vatican. He is staying at the papal summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome.

Spassky's Cold Seems Gone, He Says He Will Play Today

REYKJAVIK, July 31 (Reuters).—World chess champion Boris Spassky, his nerves reputedly shaken by Bobby Fischer's skill and bewildering tantrums, played tennis happily here today during his rest from the match.

As he played outside the Saga Hotel, where he is staying, he looked fully recovered from the head cold which caused last night's ninth game to be postponed until tomorrow.

Spassky, trailing by three points to five in the 24-game series, showed no signs of the cold when he came down to lunch in the grill room yesterday but seemed to be suffering slightly from nervous strain.

Last night in the hotel lobby the Russian said: "I did not feel well on Sunday morning, but now I am much better and will certainly meet Fischer on Tuesday."

Observers have said that Spassky's application for a rest was due more to nerves than to a cold.

But Fischer's second, the Rev. William Lombardy, said he was not surprised that Spassky had a head cold in view of the rainy, cold weather in Iceland in the past week.

He added that maybe Fischer will also have a cold by tomorrow and be unable to play. So far, Fischer's health seems unimpaired.

A favorite theme of observers is that Fischer, constantly protesting, turning up late, going into a huff, as well as playing with flair, has unnerved Spassky and now dominates the championship.

For Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric, the issue is by no means settled. He says that he knows Spassky is a much better player than he has shown himself to be so far and that Spassky may easily recover his form.

Argentine grand master Miguel Najdorf, on the other hand, says there is no point in staying any longer and he intends to leave for London.

He is certain Fischer is going to win and says he was bitterly disappointed with the quality of play in the eighth game, which Spassky lost badly.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG, ANTWERP

American Express International Banking Corporation announces the opening of an office in Singapore.

THE SECOND fastest growing city in Asia. The fourth busiest port in the world. The second highest national per capita income in Asia.

That's Singapore. So it's little wonder that last month we opened our newest office there on Raffles Quay.

Our Singapore office is the 49th in the international banking network of American Express International Banking Corporation and subsidiaries. Now in nineteen countries. Which adds up to more foreign branches and offices of wholly owned subsidiaries than 99 percent of the banks doing international business. And each office is linked to a satellite communications system. In effect, it gives these offices nineteen hours a day to make foreign exchange transactions. Result: You can often get the best exchange rate available anywhere in the world.

Our Singapore office is also the new headquarters for our Asian Currency Unit—a counterpart to our Eurodollar Center in London. We accept U.S. dollar deposits and lend them to Asian companies or to multinational companies for their eastern hemisphere operations. Our Asian depositors benefit not only from the interest their dollars will earn, but also from the regional economic growth their dollars will help to generate.

Of course, through our full-service international banking facility, we can provide import/export financing and arrange global lines of credit. And LBAmer, Ltd., a company owned jointly with Lazard Brothers, London, has a representative in our Singapore office to help you with medium-term loan syndications.

Which are just some of the reasons we think our Singapore office—or any part of this international banking network—could help you build your profits.

American Express International Banking Corporation

American Express International Banking Corporation has 49 branches and subsidiaries in these major financial centers: Amsterdam, Athens (2), Basel, Bombay, Brussels, Calcutta, Cannes, Chittagong, Copenhagen, Dacca, Djakarta, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, The Hague, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Karachi, Kowloon (2), Lahore, Lyons, London, Lucerne, Lugano, Milan, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa (2), Paris (2), Pinaeus, Rome, Rotterdam, Salomica, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice (2), Vienna, Zurich. International Banking Headquarters: 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

هكذا من الاول

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1972

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank Half-Year Results Gain

Deutsche Bank's operating profit in the first six months of this year was slightly more than half of last year's total operating results due to higher than expected earnings in the securities and foreign exchange business. The bank's operating results, which did not disclose income over expenditures resulting from normal business, but did not specify figures for the first half. It said its balance sheet total rose 3.6 percent to 38.3 billion deutsche marks at the end of June from 36.9 billion DM at the end of December while its total volume of business increased 3.9 percent to 39.5 billion DM.

Stable Profits Seen at Sté. Générale

First-half results of Sté. Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest holding company, indicate unchanged net income this year but a decline in operating revenue. The company says first-half operating profit, which it did not disclose, confirms previous expectations that net profit for the full year would be "stable" compared with 1971. Dividends from companies in the group had declined, as expected, but these were partially offset by a considerable improvement in earnings from financial activities, such as loans to group companies. As it receives virtually all of its gross income (1.2 billion Belgian francs, about \$28 million, out of 1.4 billion francs in 1971) from dividends and financial activities, the "partial offset" indicates that overall earnings were lower.

Consolidated Foods Forecasts Profit

Consolidated Foods Corp. expects to report operating earnings for the fiscal June 30, year

of \$2.42 to \$2.45 a share, against a restated \$2.23 a year ago, chairman William A. Buzick Jr. reports and says he looks for an even bigger gain in fiscal 1973. The estimated fiscal 1972 profit is a bit higher than most analysts' estimates of about \$2.40 a share. "We had an excellent fourth quarter, probably better than anyone outside the company realizes," Mr. Buzick says. However, the company will have two extraordinary charges against earnings for the year totaling \$4 million to \$4.5 million, or 16 to 17 cents a share.

Japanese Vehicle Exports Off

Japan's motor vehicle exports in June fell 8.9 percent compared with June 1971, to 103,901 units from 113,658 units. The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association attributes the decline chiefly to the three-month-long Japanese seamen's strike and diminished competitiveness resulting from the yen revaluation. The June export total comprised 68,583 cars, 34,747 trucks, and 561 buses. For the first six months of this year, exports of 424,757 units were 18.3 percent higher than in June last year.

CFP to Resume Loading of Iraqi Oil

Oil Française des Pétroles (CFP) has signed an agreement "on a provisional basis" with Iraq to resume loading of crude oil from the recently nationalized Kirkuk oilfields. The loadings are in line with an agreement signed in June under which Iraq will supply France with 10 million tons of crude a year for 10 years, CFP explains. This allows CFP to purchase an amount of oil equivalent to its 23.75 percent share in the Iraq Petroleum Co. following the latter's nationalization.

Royal Dutch-Shell Still No. 1

Japanese Top Fortune List With 75 Firms

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP).—For the second year in a row the Japanese dominate Fortune magazine's list of the largest industrial companies outside the United States, placing 75 firms in the 300 listed.

Britain is second with 64 companies and West Germany places third with 44.

The No. 1 spot, is kept by Royal Dutch-Shell, with sales equal to \$12.7 billion.

Sales of the top 300 in the new list for 1971 were 14.2 percent higher than last year's top 300 (Fortune this year expanded its list to 300). But profits dropped by 10.7 percent. Fifteen of these companies lost money, the biggest loser being Italy's Montedison, which had a staggering deficit equivalent to \$272 million on sales of \$3.3 billion.

France's Citroën, top loser on last year's list, rode back into profit. But the steel industry continued prominently represented among the losers, with British Steel, Ralsider, Rhein Stahl and Hindustan all continuing to lose money.

The top companies, based on annual sales, after Shell include: Unilever, unchanged from 1970 in second place.

British Petroleum, up from fifth place a year earlier.

Philips, unchanged from last year.

Volkswagen, down from third place in 1970.

Nippon Steel, unchanged in sixth place.

Siemens, up from No. 10 a year ago.

Imperial Chemical Industries, down from seventh, place last year.

Hitachi, which was also No. 9 last year.

Nestlé, up from 25th place a year ago.

Missing from the top ten this year is British Steel Corp.

Sony Tops Earnings List

TOKYO, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Japan's Tax Administration Agency said today that Sony Corp. declared an income of 13.77 billion yen (about \$44.7 million) for the six months ended April 30, up 7.1 billion yen from a year earlier.

The agency said Sony ranked as the biggest earner among firms reporting their incomes for the third consecutive semi-annual term.

Kawasaki Steel, in second place a year ago, dropped to seventh, with an income of 2.7 billion yen, down from 3.37 billion a year earlier.

Toyo Kogyo was in second place this year with earnings of 7.14 billion yen, up 1.6 billion.

Japan Reported Sets Goal

On Cutting Its Trade Surplus

By Selig S. Harrison

President Nixon's special trade representative, William Eberle, while the two Japanese leaders avoided a "firm commitment," U.S. sources say, their willingness to agree on a common target for a specific balance-of-payments level marks "a new recognition of the seriousness of the problem."

(Mr. Nakasone said today that Japan is prepared to take emergency measures if necessary to reduce its trade surplus with the United States, Reuters reported. He did not elaborate, but observers believed he was referring to possible steps to curb exports by means of a surtax. The alternative, he warned, is inevitable pressure for another yen revaluation. He added that Japan will do everything in its power to avert such a situation.)

Washington officials estimate that the trade surplus in Japan's favor during the current calendar year will hit \$3.8 billion while Japan sets the figure at \$3.6 billion.

Mr. Eberle expressed "disappointment" Friday after a four-day trade conference ended without significant concrete concessions by Japan pointing toward an early reduction in the trade imbalance.

U.S. sources say that it is "still not clear" what Japan might do to hold the imbalance down to \$3 billion. Japanese sources announced Saturday that \$24 million in advance purchases of U.S. grain would be made by private dealers in addition to a \$36-million commitment by a government grain purchasing agency disclosed Friday.

Reserves Rise

TOKYO, July 31 (Reuters).—Japan's external reserves rose \$39 million this month to \$15.88 billion, the Finance Ministry said today.

BLMC to Raise

Prices, Bolts

CBI Program

LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC), which already has raised prices 8 percent in the last year, has announced additional increases ranging from 3 to 6 percent, effective next Sunday.

BLMC also said it would not sign a three-month extension of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) price restraint initiative. Under the year-long pledge that expired today, major British companies said they would try to keep price increases under 5 percent.

BLMC is the first CBI member to state it would not comply with the request to extend the pledge.

BLMC attributed the new price increases to rising material and labor costs.

Fewer Renew Pledge

LONDON, July 31 (Reuters).—The CBI said today about half the number of large companies who signed the voluntary price restraint assurance last year had repeated the written pledge.

Last year 200 of Britain's largest companies agreed to limit their price increases.

U.S. Estimate Of Industry Profits Falls

First-Quarter Total Is Reduced 5.3 Percent

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT).—The government has revised the official figure for corporate profits in the first quarter of this year as well as for the year 1971.

The revision, significantly downward, continues a pattern of recent years. Profits are at first estimated by the Commerce Department on the basis of published company reports and then are revised downward when corporate tax returns become available.

Corporate profits after tax for the first quarter of this year were originally reported at an annual rate of \$62.3 billion. Under the revision, published earlier this month, profits are now shown at a rate of \$48.5 billion, a drop of 5.3 percent.

Statistics Bureau says that for nonfinancial corporations—the bulk of the total—the drop is from an original figure of \$40.3 billion to a revised figure of \$35.4 billion, a decline of 12.1 percent.

Commerce Department statisticians, while unhappy about the problem, say that the downward revisions this year were a little smaller than a year ago. But they see no solution to the underlying problem, which evidently puzzles them.

The revisions affect corporate profits both before and after tax. For calendar 1971, total profits before tax are now put at \$83 billion, down from the earlier figure of \$84.4 billion. After-tax profits are now \$45.9 billion compared with \$47 billion.

For the first quarter of this year, before-tax profits were originally reported as running at an annual rate of \$18.1 billion. Now the figure is \$16.2 billion.

There were also moderate downward revisions in the figures for 1970.

One result of the revisions is that profits turn out to have been even smaller in relation to the gross national product, or the national income, than had been thought previously. Profits in 1970, even under the earlier figures, were lower in relation to the gross national product than in any year since the depression of the 1930s.

This relationship, however, does not take into account changes in the postwar period in depreciation regulations, particularly those since 1961. These have the effect of reducing reported profits without reducing corporate cash flow.

Even with an adjustment for higher depreciation, however, profits have had an unusually low share of national income in the past three years.

Machine Tool Orders

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters).—U.S. machine tool orders rose 51 percent in the first half to \$585.25 million, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported over the weekend. June orders were 4 percent higher than the May level at \$151.1 million.

Building Orders In Britain Climb

LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Total new construction orders in Britain rose in May to \$460 million, up from \$441 million in April and \$338 million a year earlier, the Department of the Environment reported today.

New orders for industrial plant construction totaled \$49 million in May, up from \$45 million in April and \$24 million in May 1971.

Residential construction orders were worth \$158 million, down from \$137 million in April but up from \$108 million a year earlier.

N.Y. Prices Wander in Light Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined today for the fifth session in a row as volume slipped to its slowest pace in four weeks.

However, prices showed some signs of life in the final half hour of trading as glamour stocks strengthened. Late gains included Burroughs, up 2 5/8 to 203 3/8; Levitz Furniture, up 1 5/8 to 46 1/2; and Control Data, up 1 1/4 to 70 1/2.

Dow Index Dips

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by more than 4 points at 12:30, recovered to finish at 824.74 with a loss of 1.86.

The turnover of 11.12 million shares, indicating both investor apathy and indecision, was the lowest since 8.14 million shares changed hands on July 3.

Curtiss-Wright, up 2 1/4 to 45 3/8, was the only stock on the active list to change by as much as a single point.

Issues with a sweet tooth or soft drink orientation did well. Peter Paul, the exchange's best percentage gainer, rose 2 5/8 to 29 7/8. It climbed 3 1/2 last week, despite lower earnings. Recently, reports of a possible proxy contest involving the candy-maker circulated in Wall Street.

Dr. Pepper, which proposed a 2-for-1 split and increased its dividend last week, moved up 2 1/4 to 50 3/8.

American Airlines, off 3/8 to 30 1/4, and Western Air Lines, down 3/8 to 36 3/8, had their first chance to react to the government's rejection of their proposed merger.

Molybdenum Corp., the volume leader, added 1/2 at 15 7/8 after rising 3 3/8 Friday as "rare earths" became a new buzz phrase among brokers. Molybdenum, a leading miner and processor of rare earth products, disclosed plans today to form a new concern with the Aluminum Co. of America to supply rare earth metals.

Researchers at Bell Telephone Laboratories reported Friday that they had found certain combinations of rare earth elements to be as effective as platinum catalysts in removing carbon monoxide from automobile exhausts. That news resulted in a 3 1/2-point drop on Friday in Engelhard Minerals, whose recent

Glamour Shares Score Late Gains

market strength had centered on the use of platinum-based catalytic converters to control auto exhausts.

Engelhard rebounded 1 3/8 to 28 1/2 today, following its statement that Bell's results were based solely on laboratory ex-

periments and not on actual auto tests.

On the American Stock Exchange the price index dropped 0.05 to 26.69, the indicator's first loss in a row. In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed off 0.67 at 134.92.

On the bond market, prices in the corporate sector were unchanged to up 1/8 in very slow trading.

Profits at Texaco Down 9% In Quarter, 5.7% in 1st Half

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).—Despite the highest consolidated gross income for any quarter and any half in Texaco's history, earnings declined in the three and six months ended June 30 from last year's periods.

The reduced earnings were attributed primarily to lower product prices and to increased payments to producing countries.

Second-quarter net was down 9 percent despite an 18.4 percent rise in gross income. Earnings for the half year were off 5.7 percent while consolidated gross income rose 20.1 percent.

On July 14, the International Herald Tribune erroneously published an earnings report attributed to Texaco which, in fact, were those of PepsiCo. The

Texaco earnings were reported on Friday.

Profits in the second quarter slipped to \$185.18 million, or 69 cents a share, from \$203.58 million, or 75 cents a share, in the year-ago period. Consolidated gross income rose to \$2.31 billion.

For the first half, net income fell to \$418.05 million, or \$1.53 a share, from last year's \$440.56 million, or \$1.62 a share. Consolidated gross income rose to \$4.8 billion from \$3.84 billion in the 1971 half.

Texaco's production of crude oil and natural gas liquids for the first six months of the year rose 10.6 percent and refinery runs increased 5.4 percent. Petroleum product sales rose 13.4 percent from year-earlier levels.

Boeing

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 824 1,011

Profits (millions)... 6.22 7.04

Per Share 0.32 0.33

Revenue (millions)... 1,365 1,868

Profits (millions)... 13.77 14.23

Per Share 0.64 0.66

McDonnell Douglas

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 757.7 431.8

Profits (millions)... 32.02 18.82

Per Share 1.04 0.61

Revenue (millions)... 1,245.1 956.7

Profits (millions)... 54.8 37.64

Per Share 1.73 1.23

Texas Instruments

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 236.4 193.0

Profits (millions)... 11.84 8.52

Per Share 1.07 0.77

Revenue (millions)... 452.1 384.0

Profits (millions)... 23.62 16.69

Per Share 1.61 1.57

Per Share (Diluted) 1.41 1.38

Union Oil

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 27.9 26.9

Per Share 0.77 0.74

Revenue (millions)... 1,190 1,160

Profits (millions)... 57.7 56.6

Per Share 1.61 1.57

Per Share (Diluted) 1.41 1.38

El Paso Nat'l Gas

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 268.07 297.74

Profits (millions)... 15.97 14.58

Per Share 0.52 0.48

Revenue (millions)... 548.58 512.57

Profits (millions)... 36.68 38.98

Per Share 1.21 0.96

FMC

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 390.87 354.91

Profits (millions)... 21.35 18.21

Per Share 0.65 0.55

Revenue (millions)... 749.28 674.67

Profits (millions)... 37.7 31.09

Per Share 1.14 0.93

Lykes-Youngstown

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions)... 269.9 293.3

Profits (millions)... 6.89 12.0

Per Share 0.39 0.96

Revenue (millions)... 505.3 528.1

Profits (millions)... 11.91 14.38

Per Share 0.57 0.84

Now - Direct by Air

The Value Line Investment Survey

The Value Line Convertible Survey

The Value Line Special Situations Service

Write: Arnold Bernhard & Co. Inc.

One West 30th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001

1211 Geneva, St. Louis, Mo.

1211 Geneva, St. Louis, Mo.

1211 Geneva, St. Louis, Mo.

Dollar

31, 1972

Today Previous

1.45 2.45

1.37-30 43.26-29

1.31-21 43.88-82

1.174 3.172-47

1.950-952 6.9940-60

6.88-92 36.85-90

1.174-73 4.725-75

1.001-127 2.1940-025

4.20 5.01-50

1.485-478 65.47-49

2.93-94 22.91-92

1.7259-7265 4.7000-10

3.773-774 3.7710-30

1.10 30.10

commercial

EXCELLENT YIELDS IN MEXICAN BANK SECURITIES

co offers free currency exchange (you invest and take out your money as you when you wish). There are no personal income taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. The Mexican peso is rated by the World as one of the world's strongest currencies (no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS?

o receive our free brochure which gives you e how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____

NO STATE _____

NY _____

ALLEN W. LLOYD

Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.

CASA DE BOLSA INVERSIÓN BROKERS

ESTABLISHED 1958

PROFESIONALES SANCHO 220

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

TELEFONO 000 712

CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

STERLING BANK

Herewith announces the acceptance of 2-year Fixed Deposits bearing interest of 8 1/2 percent per annum on all good funds received prior to 31 August 1972. The maximum acceptable from any one depositor is SFR 400,000, the minimum SFR 100,000.

Please mail your deposit with full name and address to:

STERLING BANK

AND TRUST COMPANY LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

INTERBANK HOUSE • GRAND CAYMAN

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Funds received in U.S. Dollars or other hard currencies will be converted at prevailing rates of exchange in Geneva. This offer is valid only where legal and may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

(THERE ARE NO TAXES IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS)

WHERE HAS ALL THE MONEY GONE?

... and the banks, ... and the experts, ... and the investors!

Grand Cayman—the safest place under the sun for every kind of currency. Everybody is talking about it; and deposits are soaring.

—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and																		
High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cash prices in primary markets as regis-

* Nominal. † Asked.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated):
 rpt. 56.00. Nov. 50.20 b. Jan. '73 44.05. Address: **NEW NIGHS-20**
 GH Res pf A Molybden

COTTON No. 2									
Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.					
					Am Invest	Int'l Invest	Phil Ind	Macro Chat	Macro Prec
					A Medicorp	Int'l Util	Phil Ind	Macro Chat	Macro Prec
					Am Small	Int'l Hospit	Phil Ind	Macro Chat	Macro Prec

[illegible]

Ray	1.29%	1.31%	1.29%	1.31%	1.27%	Glen Alden	Owens III	Yngst SDR	20 Railroads ..	42.26	41.82	41.91	+0.03
U	1.32%	1.33%	1.33%	1.34%	1.32%	Gulf Oil	Owml	4.75pf	55 Utilities ...	53.32	54.61	57.75	+1.14
	1.34%	1.36%	1.34%	1.36%	1.34%				500 Stocks	108.05	105.60	107.72	+0.01

Name_____

Aug	9.95	9.95	9.78	9.77	9.75	run fuel industries announced today.	These totals are included in the sales figures.	<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish Territories
Sept	9.57	10.00	9.83	9.87	9.97			
Oct	9.90	9.53	9.75	9.78	9.91			

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									
1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg									

Tokyo Exchange

July 31, 1972

International Stock Index

	Test.	Prev.	Hi
—	121.7	131.5	131

BANK WHERE IT PAYS

On Fixed Deposits in Swiss Francs, we offer you the following rates of interest:

6 MONTHS	7½ PERCENT
1 YEAR	8 PERCENT
2 YEARS	8½ PERCENT
5 YEARS	8½ PERCENT

These rates apply up to SFR 100,000 (or equivalent in U.S. Dollars and German Marks). Rates on deposits in excess of SFR 100,000 are quoted on request for specific amounts. The above offer is subject to change without notice and is valid only where legal.

For more information write to:

THE MANAGER
STERLING BANK

STEERING BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY LTD.
INTERBANK HOUSE • GRAND CAYMAN
BRITISH WEST INDIES
THERE ARE NO TAXES OF ANY KIND IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
PLEASE AIRMAIL

GER
RLING BANK

AND TRUST COMPANY LTD.
GRAND CAYMAN
BRITISH WEST INDIES

I am interested in making a Fixed Deposit
of _____ for _____
(AMOUNT) (TERMS)

Please attach application form and information.
I enclose _____ for a Fixed Deposit of _____
(AMOUNT) (TERMS)

Please attach receipt and account forms.

Name: _____ Phone No. _____
Street: _____ City: _____
Country: _____ Profession: _____

Everybody loves a winner.



10 JUL 1955

RIP
KIRBY



By Alan Truscott

DENNIS THE MENACE



WIMBLES—

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAXOR is used by the Chicago Tribune
Sunday Paper Plant

[illegible]

Page 10

JOURNAL	
---------	--

[illegible]

DAIRY

DAUMER					
--------	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

ROOERR

[illegible]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PRIZE THE SURPRISE ANSWER

Jumbies: BOOTY C

Yesterday's | **Answers** The union

By Edwin Rosskam. Grossman. 144 p.

Reviewed by Granville Hicks

TWO books about old Connecticut towns have been recently published: Anthony Bailey's "In the Village," about Stonington, and Donald S. Conner's "One American Town," about Kent. Now Edwin Rosskam has written a book about Roswell, N. J., a relatively new town with a different history.

Stonington and Kent were both founded some 300 years ago. They developed slowly through periods of pioneer self-sufficiency into periods of commercialization. Although they retain many pleasant small town qualities, they are becoming part of the Boston-New York-Washington megalopolis. Roosevelt, originally named Jersey Homesteads, was founded in Massachusetts about 1630 by settlers (from New York) in the mid-thirties by a group of Russian and Polish Jews, most of them skilled clothing workers. Under the leadership of Benjamin Brown (probably born Lithuania), they established a cooperative clothing factory with the aid of the New Deal, and devoted all the time they could spare to a kind of agricultural commune. .

In the meantime, the small place than most spend whatever

Granville Hicks
of "Small Town
Tradition," and
© New York

Best \$

The New
This analysis is
obtained from more
than 64 communities.
The figures in the
do not necessarily
appearances.

This Week

FIC

1 Jonathan Livingston
guil. Bath
2 The Winds of
3 The Word, Wal
4 My Name Is .
Potok
5 Captains and
Caldwell
6 The Terminal A
ton
7 A Pardon for
Clark
8 Dark Horse, E
2 The Levanter, /
10 The Optimist's
Wells

GEN.

1 O Jerusalem! ..
Lapierre

2 I'm O.K. — Yc
Harris

3 The Boys of
Kahn

4 The Superlawy-
den

5 Open Martias
& O'Neill

6 George S. Kauf-
mann

7 The Ome of
Farago

8 Report From E-
Smith

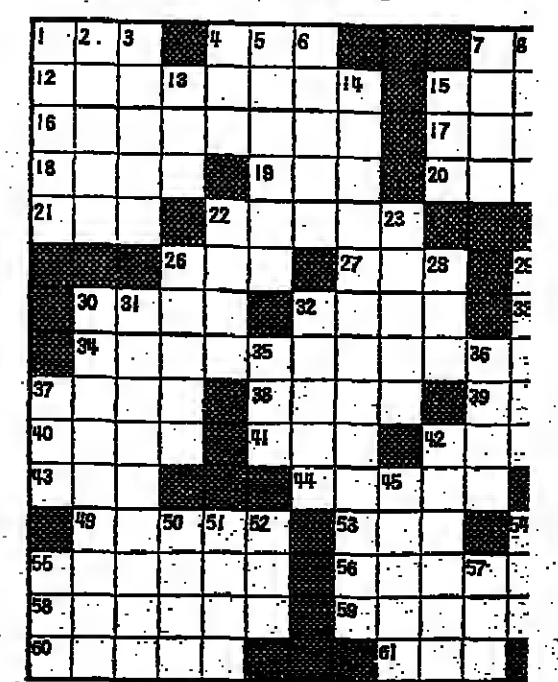
9 Bring Me a Un-
bergh

10 The Sum-
Angel

(These statistics
ending July 31.)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS			
1	— your age!	42	Container
4	Coat part	43	Grampus
7	Namesakes of a	44	Heavens
12	Common wild- flower	46	Alas, in Bonn
15	Enrages	49	Public
16	Adjust		warehouse
17	Toast	53	Charged particle
18	News paragraph	54	Heknew measure
19	Scumbox	55	False gods
20	French income	56	Man from
21	Gas Prefix		Toronto
23	Turkish title	58	Misbehavees
24	Slow, in music:	59	Unessential
	Abbr.	60	T. R. et al., for
26	Enlisted men		share
27	Thing, for one	61	Spanish wife
29	Freminger	62	Sandra
30	Norse deity		
32	Med. study	DOWN	
33	U. S. journalist.	1	Central courts
34	Metrical	2	Medit. island
	structure	3	Kalime or Lolich
37	Dry or wet unit	4	that ?
38	Drift off	5	glisters..."
39	Big Ben sound	5	Ropes
40	Bauxitic and	6	Trumpet inserts
	cinnabar	7	About
41	Sky Altar	8	Greek contest
		9	Period of
			development
		10	Adjusting



ch Tell Philippe Au Revoir

(AP)—Marcel Philippe, who wanted to be in the Olympic team, got bad news. The French Olympic Federation said he was not good enough to be on the team.

Philippe, 23, said he was disappointed. He had been training for the Olympics since he was 15. He had won several national titles and had been selected for the French team in 1968. But now, he was being told that he was not good enough to be on the team.

Philippe said he was not going to give up. He was going to keep training and competing. He was going to show the world that he was a champion.



Marcel Philippe, French Olympic runner, is disappointed.

Philippe said he was not going to give up. He was going to keep training and competing. He was going to show the world that he was a champion.

Philippe said he was not going to give up. He was going to keep training and competing. He was going to show the world that he was a champion.

Evert's Victory Aided by Changes

July 31 (AP)—Chris Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert won her 10th straight victory in the Wimbledon women's singles final, 6-1, 6-0.

Ferrari Pulls Out Of Racing Economics Listed By Italian Firm

MODENA, Italy, July 31 (Reuters)—Ferrari announced today it was pulling out of international motor racing next year for economic reasons.

A communiqué from the famous Italian racing firm said: "Given the uncertainty of the coming and future times, which do not allow for a too (financially) handsome program, Ferrari is leaving the drivers free at the end of the 1972 season."

The communiqué added: "The Italian firm will keep its technical staff intact and will continue to plan and construct an example of a formula one car and of a sports prototype which it will also try out in races but it will not take on binding commitments for world championships."

Ferrari has already won the World Manufacturers title this year. It won all eight races before the Le Mans 24-hour race, in which it did not participate.

Ferrari's drivers include Jackie Ickx of Belgium and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, who finished one-two in yesterday's West German Grand Prix.

Ickx said in an interview with Belgian radio that he would continue to drive for Ferrari until the end of the year and that he hoped to rejoin the firm whenever it returned to competition.

Ickx said he had had several offers for next season but declined to say from which team. "It's too soon to say," he added.

Since 1950, Ferrari's formula one cars have been the most successful in motor racing, having won 49 world championship events.

The firm was founded during the 1930s by Enzo Ferrari, who began his career as a garage mechanic and went on to start Italy's highest award for industry as a motor manufacturer.

Ferrari set up on his own when Alfa Romeo, for whom he was racing manager, withdrew from competition during the 1930s though his first success did not come until 1951 in the British Grand Prix.

But from then on, Ferrari became a powerful force in motor racing.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.

Ferrari's triumph in this year's World Manufacturers' Championship was its third victory since the series was introduced in 1958. It previously won the title in 1961 and 1964.



IN ROUGH WATER—Jim McEwan qualifies for the U.S. Olympic team in his canoe in whitewater slalom trials at Bloomington, Minn.

Astros, Padres Divide Pair in Extra Innings

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Jimmy Stewart singled home the tie-breaking run with the bases loaded in the 10th to give the Astros a 4-3 victory in Houston last night.

The Padres took the game to the 10th, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432,

